PASSED THE SECOND READING

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE COMMON ON THE COERCION BILL.

nouncing the Bill and Repelling the Accountions Against Him and His Colleagues - Healy Not Reinstated.

LONDON, Apr. 18 .- Col. King-Harman the new parliamentary under secretary for Ireland, for the first time since his appointment answered interrogatories respecting Irish affairs. Upon rising he was greeted with cheers by the government supporters and groups and derisive cries by the Parnellites. He stated, in response to a ques-tion, that since March I only two tenants have been evicted from the Marquis of Lansdowne's estates. These two evictions however, had involved the eviction of sixteen subtenants.

however, had involved the eviction of sixteen subtenants.

Mr. Sexton asked whether the government would consent to reached the suspension of Mr. Healy.

Mr. W. H. Smith, first lord of the treasury, replied for the government that the duty they had to discharge on Friday night was most disagreeable. The government were sorry they were forced to ask that Mr. Healy be named for tranagreesing the orders of the house. It would be utterly out of the question, however, when no apology had been given for this breach of the decencies of debate to reached the suspension. No motion that might be made to that effect could be entertained without the general concurrence of the house.

Mr. Sexton inquired if it was competent for bim to move the rescinding of Mr. Healy's suspension.

Speaker Peel replied that no motion would be competent unless it appeared on the papers of the house.

Mr. Sexton, continuing, said that, in the absence of Mr. Healy, he was authorized for him to say that, if Maj. Saunderson witherew the oftensive charges to which Mr. Healy's language was in reply, Mr. Healy would withdraw the expressions deemed by the house offensive.

Mr. Jacob Bright, brother of John Bright, saked why it was when two members of the house committed the same offense, one of them was suspended while the other was rot.

The speaker said that in ordinary cir-

rot.

The speaker said that in ordinary circumstances he would decline to answer that question or any question implying that his action was not impartial, but in the present circumstances he would explain that in the second instance in which the breach of the rules of the house had been committed (that of Mr. Sexton) an apology had followed the withdrawal of the expression causing the breach. pression causing the breach.
Mr. Sexton then moved that Mr. Healy be heard at the bar of the bouse.
The speaker declared that that could not

e done.

Mr. Sexton thereupon asked Maj. Saun-erson to withdraw his assertions regarding fr. Healy, and which had exasperated im into making the responses for which he

him into making the responses for which he was suspended.

Maj. Saunderson remaining silent, Mr. Gladatone put to him direct the question, whether he was prepared to render the house any assistance by the withdrawal of his offensive expressions?

The conservatives cried out "No; no." "Don't; don't."

Maj. Saunderson theu arose and said he had never alinded to Mr. Healy directly or indirectly, decause he had felt, as regards Mr. Healy, that he was untile to substantiate the charges so as to bring conviction to the minos of members of the house. (Cries of "Hear; hear.") The matter was then dropped.

Subsequently Mr. Sexton, resuming the

to the minos of members of the house. [Cries of "Hear; hear."] The matter was then dropped.

Subsequently Mr. Sexton, resuming the debate on the Irish crimes act amendment bill, said that Ms]. Saunderson had charged him with direct complicity in crimes. If the accusation were well founded, why did the Irish viceroy approve his present appointment as high sheriff of Dublin? His pame as a member of the leagus had been linked with that of Sheridan, the inviacible, but Sheridan was never a member of the executive council of the Land League. Did Ms] Saunderson, in pointing to him (Sexton), meanin reality to embrace Col. King-Harman, against whom the major had recently unsuccessfully competed for the new government office of parliamentary under seretary for Ireland? For Sheridan and Col. King-Harman once canvassed the same constituency together. Mr. Egan also, the treasurer of the old land league, was at one time an intimate friend of Col. King-Harman. They were fellow members of the council of the home rule league. Not only that, Mr. Egan wrote for the colonel his publical address to the electors. If past association with men charged with crime meant compileity in that crime, which side of the house was the deepest in assassination? It was manifestly an absurdity for Maj. Saunderson to accuse the executive of the land league of knowing that men were murderers because their names were mentioned in connection with the Phemix Park affair. He (Mr. Sexton) had never learned of any fact or of anything that had been proved which would warrant him in changing the opinion he had always entertained that Mr. Eagan and those associated with him were innocent of the malignant charges throught against them.

Maj. Saunderson's attack was both mean and cowardly. It did not contain direct

Bits were innocent of the malignant charges trought against them.

Maj. Saunderson's attack was both mean and cowardly. It did not contain direct and explicit charges, but it was composed of instinuations founded on scandalous rumors. When exposed to the light of day not a rag of those scandalous fabrications would hold together—not one of them would remain, whether they took the shape of a simple lie or that of a manifest, clumsy, and malignant forgery. Whatever shape they might beneforth take the speaker would pay no attention to them. The only way to argue with the soit of people who made such attacks was to horsewhip them or take them before the law. It was hardly worthy to take the former course with them, and in the present state of English public feeling an action at law would be a farce if an Irishman were the plaintiff. brought against them. Maj. Saunderson's at

the plaintiff.
The remainder of his address was devoted to a denunciation of the coercion bil which he said, aimed to sweep away th cherished rights of the people. He insiste that no justification could be found for th

He predicted that if passed it would histen the ruin of the government, and the day which saw the downfail of the government would witness the cessation of

government would witness the cessation of coercion.

Lord Hartington, in reply, thought it strange that the section of the liberals now lauded by the Parnellites were two years ago condemned as perfidious by those same people. He scarcely thought Mr. Sexton's answer to the charges brought against him was sufficient. He had himself publicly declared that there was a connection between the Irish party in parliament and a Fenian association in America, and he had expected that Mr. Parnell, when parliament met, would deny the accusation and state the grounds of his denial.

Mr. Parnell, interrupting, "I stated that it was false. I say so still,"

Lord Hartington, "A blank denial in the face of opposing proof is worth nothing.

Lord Hartington, "A blank denial in the face of opposing proof is worth nothing. The statements made in the Times have been widely circulated and have never been shown to be wrong, and the letter printed in this morning's Times has justified every syllable uttered in associating the Irish party with the Ferian society, Ford, Egan, Brennan, and Sullivan were the Fenian leaders, and the statements of the Times proved conclusively that constant communications passed between Mr. Parnell and these persons."

Mr. Parnell, "Will the noble lord give his reasons for supposing these gentlement o be leaders of the Fenians in America? I do not know them as such."

Lord Hartington, "My belief is based upon knowledge sequired when I was last in office. There is also the fact that the same statements have repeatedly been made

name statements have repeatedly been made n the papers, without contradiction. Can r. Parnell deny knowing that Alexandre

He characterized as weak Sexton's rea-sons for not prosecuting the papers that it

would be impossible to obtain a fair verdict from an English jury. He reiterated the charges that Parnell and Sexton associated in the Land League with men who advo-

Mr. Dillon. "Two of these gentlemen acted under me. I was the chief organizer of the Land League. When did they make speeches advocating murder?"

Lord Hartington. "In 1890 and 1831."

Gladstone rose and was loudly cheered. He said if the bill passed subscriptions from America would increase, not only the Irish subscriptions, but those humane contributions which reflected such a splendid light on America. He referred to the charges of inconsistency of his supporting coercion recently and now opposing it. He might admit feeling shame over the fallure of coercion, but he did not refuse the lessons of experience. While coercion in 1833 diminished crime it made the Irish more determined to combine. The mandate of the last election was to govern Iraland without coercion. The liberals not only passed coercion, but also remedial measures which were not illusory. He complained that information had been withheld from parliament relative to crimes in Iraland, of which there had not been a sufficient increase to justify the bill. If menacing letters were crimes, be had been subjected to hundreds of outrages from the religiously loyal people of the kingdom.

He asserted that the clauses referring to the Whiteboy acts should be set out in full. He repelled the allegation that the bill was a crimes bill. It was a bill which made things crimes which never were crimes. The introduction of the conspiracy clause might be called noosense, as that was already a crime. A tenant might secure a reduction by becoming a bankrupt, and at the same time get six months' hard labor. The boycotting in England was done in wantonness, while in Ireland it was a necessity. The more bills of this kind which were passed the more would Parnell's influence be strengthened. He said it wou'd lead to an increase of crime and secret societies. This was legislation sgainst a nation, which kind of legislation was fulle. In his opinion, those familiar with dynamite and daggers looked with pleasure on the present government. The bill was polson and must be

measure.

Mr. Samuelson's amendment was then yoted upon, a division snowing it to have been rejected by a vote of 370 to 239. The second reading of the crimes bill was agreed to without a division.

BESISTING EVICTIONS.

DUBLIN, Apr. 18.—The London Skinner's Company is evicting its tenants at Deeperstown, but the tenants are resisting vigorocaly, and in some instances have made fortresses of their houses.

DUDLIN, Apr. 18.—Mr. Joyce, who re-signed the agency of the Clauricarde estates, has sued bis former employer for libel, laying damages at \$50,000.

PEARS A BUSSIAN ATTACK.

TO DELIVER THE DESCRESS EULOGY. LONDON, Apr. 18.—Dr. Parker will de-liver the eulogy of Henry Ward Beecher June 24. He will preach several times in brooklyn and lecture throughout the United States.

TERRORIZING CHILDREN.

MARSHAL BAZAINE ASSAULTED. MADBID, Apr. 18.—Marshal Bazaine was to-day attacked by a Frenchman armed with a poniard, who exclaimed "J'ai venge ma patrie." The marshal was dangerously wounded about the head. The assailant is

CARDINAL GIBBONS'S JOURNEY,

The Southern Railroad Robberles.

Mr. Blaine Resumes His Journey. Chicago, I.L., Apr. 18.—Walker Blaiue re-ceived a telegram from his father, James G. Blaine, this afternoon dated Fort Gibson, and reading as follows: "Leave here to-night, tiope to be in Chicago Wednesday morning."

Carter Harrison Out at Last. CHICAGO, Apr. 18 .- The newly-elected mayor,

CHICAGO, Apr. 18 .- Dr. James A. Jewell, a noted authority on nervous diseases, died here to-day.

NO LONGER IN BONDAGE

COLORED CITIZENS CELEBRATE THE AN-

A Parade Despite the Storm-President Cleveland Reviews It-Interesttog Exercises in the Evening-The Race in the Past and Its Future Prospects.

Yesterday the cotored residents of the District of Columbia celebrated the twentyfifth anniversary of their emancipation from slavery. The morning was a most gloomy one and the rain fell in torrents; the weather was about as moist as Washington has ever seen. In spite of the chilly discomforts attendant upon a parade many of the most enthusiastic followers of the chief mershal were upon the streets at 10 a. m. Many of the gentler sex were also wandering around in a disconsolate manner, and their bedraggled garments and dripping head gear gave them a singularly sorrowfu appearance. Moist marshals, aids, subs, deputies, assistants, and acting assistants bestrode flery untamed steeds and splashed muddy water over the common herd which was afoot. All over the city, in many a nook and corner, were sheltered the remnants of what was designed to be a great

declared the parade off, and then declared declared the parade off, and then declared it on again; the see-saw was kept up for some time, being automatically governed by the state of the weather. There was a break in the clouds a little after noon, and the disintegrated fragments of the procession were gathered together, and, after much delay, the West Washington division, with a number of persons from other sections, fell into line and started.

By 4 o'clock a large crowd had assembled in front of the white house, crowding the portice until two policemen cleaned them

portico until two policemen cleaned them out. The friend of the colored man, and the circus, and the Schuetzenfest—old Jupiter Pluvius—put in an appearance and one of the results was the hoisting of a perfect sea of umbrallas of all shades, qualities, and conditions of repair. Half an hour later but a small minority remained.

At 4:45 a mounted messenger role with the speed of a tornsdo up to the white house, rolled off his horse, and announced breathlessly to an usher that "the p'rade would be 'long in ten minutes' 'He was correct, for at five minutes before 5, the head of the procession entered the grounds. The President has 'lly glided into an overcoat, put on a silk hat, and walked out on the portice, where he calmiy awaited his fate. A platoon of mounted police and the chief marshal with his staff of 100 cavaliers were the leaders, and Mr. Johnson received a pleasant salutation in return for his profound obelsance. Then they filed through, that is the segments of the parade, and in spite of their moist condition they were a very jolly crowd. They were in vehicles of all sizes and peculiarities. They were on foot, they were mounted, and everybody smiled at the President, who took off his hat to the national flag, bowed to the leaders, and smilled at all the pretty girls. The little once of the eighth school district went by in a Knox express wagon, and the President's statuscapue position unbent in response to their infant applause and handkerchief waving. A band of cowboys (?) was a feature. One small boy, whose pedal extremities dangled from the rear of a groccup da argon which was decorated with mottoes. "Four millions of colored people, citizens of the United States of America, are in full sympathy with Gladstone and Paruell in their heroic efforts to procure home rule for Ireland," "We positively protest against coercion and the landord system in Ireland," "The Lively Eight Social Club will give a grand ball at Blake's Hall to night." There was a band at the head of the parade, and three more aggregate

SUES THE MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE. LONDON, Apr. 18.—The ameer of Afghanistan, in refusing to comply with a request from the governor of Badakahan for 15,000 troops, fearing a Russian attack, says that he must concentrate every soldier in the army around Herat, where a surprise is expected daily. He says English halp may come too late or not at all, as the British government may select Candahar as the first place to stop the Russian advance.

THE KNIGHTS APPROVED.

ROME, Apr. 18.—The pope has decided in favor of the Knights of Labor so long as they pursue their present methods of obtaining their objects. The Canadian members will be granted absolution on promise of obedience to the decisions of the holy see. If the knights identify themselves with theories now being agitated by certain persons the approval will be revoked.

ROME, Apr. 18.—The Italian parliament was opened to day, and Prize Minister Depretis addressed the chamber. He said the policy of Italy was to maintain peace, but the cabinet would ask for credits to strengthen the defenses. The government was resolved to average the massacre of Italians at Dogali. The chamber refused to to accept the resignation of Signor Bianchi, president of the chamber. THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

DUBLIN, Apr. 18.—A band of armed and disguised men fired at a party of children returning from school at Listowel to-day, and then exacted a promise that they would no longer attend that school.

THAT APPARENT INCIVILITY. LONDON, Apr. 18.—Lord George Hamilton, first lord of the admiralty, to-night explained the reason why the salute of the French fleet when the queen was visiting Cannes was not returned was because the vessel the Duke of Hamilton was temporarily using was not provided with saluting guns.

supposed to be a correspondent for the Paris newspapers.

CARDINAL GIBBONS'S JOURNEY.

ROME, Apr. 15.—Cardinal Gibbons left for Florence to-day on the noon train, accompanied by Secretary Donohue. At the station to bid nim adieu were Archbishop Carr, Bishops Kean and Chatard, Monsignors O'Connell and O'Brian, Dean Verdi, vice rector of the Irish College; Rev. Father Stevens, M. Henry Cassel, the papal chemblan; Dr. Decarrelli, the papal physician; Capt. Cooper, and Messra. Hately, Delaroche, and others.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Apr. 18.-Four addiional arrests, making seven in all, were made tional arrests, making seven in all, were made to-day at Greenville in the air line railroad rothery. The robbing has been going on since November. Five thousand collars worth of goods have been stolen. No railroad men are involved. The robbins concealed thomselves in freight cars some distance from Greenville, and threw out the goods at Greenville fair grounds. Stolen goods have been found in stores in Greenville city and throughout the county. Much excitement prevails over these revelations.

John A. Roche, to-day took the oath of office, and was duly installed.

parade.
The chief marshal, Rev. Robert Johnson

was much audiers, and the stevenores and fee handlers of the various companies be-haved with becoming dignity. The procession was just lifteen minutes passing in re-view. After the leat man had passed a Georgian gentleman rushed up to the

clew. After the has rushed up to the Georgian gentleman rushed up to the President and asked for a handshake.

THE EVENING MEETING

was held in the Liucoln Memorial Congregational Church last night. There was full house, and the proceedings were of

most pleasant nature.

At 8:15 Mr. W. Calvin Chase introduced Prof. J. M. Gregory, the president of the meeting, and Mr. Gregory called on the Rev. John R. Riley, who offered a comprehensive prayer.

Mr. Arthur St. A. Smith read a letter of regret from Judge W. B. Snell, who pleaded a previous engagement. Mr. Chase then read the following:

THE EMANCIPATION EDICT.

THE EMANCIPATION EDICT.
Whereas, it is incumbent upon all governments to protect its citizons in their civil and political rights, and not make of one class of citizens seris or slaves in the body politic, and of another lords and digularies, to the detriment of the poorer class; we claim that the people who have been recently emancipated do not receive that recognition and fair treatment at the hands of those who, from time to time, have control of the government, and

said to have been a failure. were briefly sketched. THE APPOINTMENTS OF MATTHEWS

were briefly sketched.

THE APPOINTMENTS OF MATTHEWS and of Tre ter were criticised, and the President condemned for his action. His appointments, principally of ex-confederates, were stigmatized as attempts to build up a personal party. "He has betrayed the negro," said the speaker, "and he will see the time when e would, if he had the courage, go out, like Judas, and hang himself." [Prolonged applause.] He asked, "Where is the leader of the negro race!"

The newspapers of the colored race were mentioned, the Bec's advocacy of Matthews's appointment criticised, and the pertinacity of its editor was said to have been "worthy of a better cause." The negroes' newspaper should advocate the elevation of the negro of the south, the abandomment of the contract labor system, and a broad civilization.

The oration was a most complete composition in every particular, and contained much valuable information, but the learned orator occupied the time intended for him and also the space allotted to Mr. Daniel Cabill and everybody else who were billed to follow him. When the hands of the clock indicated 10:15, and the oration was still going on, Mr. Cabill, the next speaker, saw his time being consumed, and thinking that he could be spared, was about moving toward the door, when, at the suggestion of the chair, the gifted young lawyer remained.

It was quite late when

MR. CAHILL WAS INTRODUCED, but be spoke with ease and freedom and cipated do not receive that recognition and fair treatment at the hands of those why, from time to time, have control of the government, and Whereas all citizens were created equal there should be no practiced custom nor implied law to debar citizens from the free exercise of their civil and political rights, not withstanding which party is in power; nor should the past conditions of any race be a pretext to justify any unjust discrimination toward a race who may not have been so fortunate as others. Certain citizens can be protected against the assaults of the Mexican government, special proclamations can be issued to protect the Chinese against the assaults of the Mexican government, special prodamations can be issued to protect the Chinese against the assaults of Americans ou the Facine coast; senators and members of the House of Representitives in Congress, legislatures of states can adopt resolutions of sympathy for Irdand, but when marmed begroes are shot down in a court house, clothed with judicial authority, the state povernment, our national Congress, and state legislatures and the executive become slent, and declare that if the state refuses to bring the murderers to justice, the national government has no authority to ext.

Whereas the state becomes inactive, U.m. gress silent, and the clitzens implied approval of these crimes committed arasinst blove who are in the minority, some law should be enseted by Congress whereby all (citizens should be pretected in their civil and political rights. If there is any party in power that hesitates to enforce state laws for the protection of its citizens, the people should make a change. A remeey has been alignessed by one of the great leaders of that party which claims the credit of ellowing the negotion of the chines the credit of ellowing the negotion of should into a should be pretected in their civil and political rights. If there is any party that is known to be friendly disposed toward the rifuse of the conference of the american poole. White we recognize

MR. CAHILL WAS INTRODUCED.

MR. CAHILL WAS INTRODUCED,
but be spoke with ease and freedom and
much vigor. He condemned the institution of slavery and its attendant wrongs
and cruelties. He gave in detail the many
instruments by which slavery was attacked
and ultimately conquered. The use of the
Republican party and the necessity for its
existence was depicted in powerful language, and the historical events which followed were displayed as in a panorama.
The many works of the Republican party
for the elevation of the colored man were
plainly set forth in language that could not
be mistaken.

"Well may you weerywhere pour forth
the song which has thrilled and moved
millions: 'John Brown's body lies molding in the grave, but his soul goes marching on.'" The laws resultant on emancipation were reviewed in a masterly manner
and the benefits of rducation clearly stated.
The claims of the Republican party on the
negro were conviacingly put. "Go over
the past," said be, "travel down its years,
gather up its facts, and eay what has the
Democratic party done for the colored
race? and what, in a definite, certain, and
formal manner, has it declared its intention
of doing?"

"It will be for you and your children and
arandehildren to declare what your future

the might and power of the emancipation proclamation; by the names and deeds of the sainted Lincoin, the immortal Grant, and the sturdy, honest Logan; by the memories and accomplishments of martyred and buried stateamen; by the possibilities of the future; by the innumerable considerations which appear and beaken you on and on. I invoke you to be true to your race, true to your manhood, true to freedom in her widest, purest, and grandest atms and achievements; and if you do this, the pages of unfolded and unwritten history will give you a place inferior to none, equal to any, and one which will become the admiration and instruction of myriads set unbora." and instruction of myriads yet unbora."
The benediction was pronounced by the Rey. George W. Moore.

AN IMPUDENT FORGERY.

opinion of the committee on speakers, shoul be decided by a national convention of colore men which should be called to convene in the opinion of the committee on speakers, should be decided by a mational convention of colore to men which about does ealed to convene in the fall of '88.

Whereas, the question of home rule for treated is agitating the best minds of Great Britain and the United States, why should over 200,000 citizens in the District of Columbia be denied the elective franchise? Home rule should fine be granted at the seat of this government, the capital of this reputitio. While it is true that we have been emancipated from slavery we did not want to be distracted from slavery we did not want to be distracted at the seat of this government, which is coutvalent to political nature. To those patriots who were instrumental to giving to us partial citisenship, and who have passed out of existence. Summer, Morton, Wades, Stevens, Lincoln, and John Alexander Logan, we tender our grateful remembrance; therefore be it.

Resolved, That the presiding officer of this meeting, Prof. J. M. Gregory, be and is hereby requested to communicate with the representative citizens of the several states for the purpose of considering the propriety of calling a convention of colored citizens to meet in the fall of 1883 at such a day and place that shall be decided upon.

Done in the div of Washington this 18th day

be decided upon.

Those in the city of Washington this 18th day
for April, 1887, by the authority and request of
the committee on speakers for the twenty-fifth
numiversary of the emagcipation of slaves in
the District of Columbia. Prof. George W. Cook then read resolu-tions, in which thankfulness for THE IMPROVED CONDITION OF THE BACE

was expressed, and calling for a thorough and systematic high educational training. Negro migration for any other than indi-vidual interests was denounced, and alle-giance to the principles of the Republican narty was promised.

glance to the principles of the Republican party was promised.

Hon. John H. Smyth read a poem entitled, "The Slave's Dream," written for the occasion by Mr. M. Scanion.

The acts of emancipation were then read by Mr. A. St. A. Smith.

Prof. Gregory said: "It seemad eminently proper that we should conclude the day's demonstration by holding this meeting to celebrate the emancipation of the colored people of the District of Columbia." The advances made by the race during the past twenty-five years were briefly touched upon. The political questions of to-day were discussed.

THE DIVISION OF THE COLORED VOTE.

THE DIVISION OF THE COLORED VOTE.

"as advocated by one of the leading Republican Journals of the country. The National Republican Journals of the country. The National Republican states are not be such action would not be difficult, but in national politics, where the lines are more closely drawn, it would be more difficult. The Republican party is and has been the party of the negro, and the negro was not politically ungrateful. "The Democratic party has," said be. "as yet no claim upon the negro vote. The negro has many firm friends in the Democratic party, among them President Cleveland, whom I respect most highly." [Applause.]

Senator Sherman's speech at Nashville was reviewed lucidly and its lessons stated fairly. After a glowing culogy of the historian of the negro race, Prof. Gregory introduced Cel. George W. Williams,

THE CRATOR OF THE EVENING. THE DIVISION OF THE COLORED VOTE,

THE CHATOR OF THE EVENING

"The charon of the Eversing." said he, "is borrowed from God."
"The compensated emancipation of the District of Columbia came in the natural order of events; everything had shaped itself to its coming. In the middle of a great civil war the government suddenly awoke to the fact that it should eliminate always from national territors and was awoke to the fact that it should eliminate slavery from national territory, and great minds worked on the problem, which culminated in compensated emancipation." The history of the bill, which was introduced by Henry Wilson, was sketched, and one of its effects shown in the increased colored population of the District of Columbia, "The radical men of the north," he said, "hailed the measure as the signal of ultimate and near victory for the cause of abolition. Its effect on the southern confederacy was tremendous; it was a moral shock from which the rebell government never recovered." The patriotsouthern confederacy was tremendous; it was a moral shock from which the rebel government never recovered." The patriotism of the newly released negro was applauded. The pittable condition of the negro in the District even after emaucipation was graphically depicted. The growth of the race was shown in a most interesting manner; their remarkable increase of their property was an especial feature, as was also their extraordinary advance in the cause of education. He paid high tribute to those noble ladies who had worked so faithfully during the last years of the war to educate the freed people, and whose death, due to the consequent overexertion, was an irreparable loss to the negro race. The growth of education among the native religious instructors was noted and commented on. The establishment of Howard University and its history was fully given. The Freedman-Hospital was the subject of considerable description. The experiment of suffrage among the colored men of the District was said to have been a failure. Various officers of the District was said to have been a failure. Various officers of the Edistrict who were colored men were briefly sketched.

of doing?"

"It will be for you and your children and grandchildren to declare what your future shall be. All obstacles have been swopt out of your way. What more could you desire? By all the sufferings, agonies, and wrongs of the past; by all the triumphs of liberty over oppression and servitind; by the might and power of the emancipation.

Parnell's Analytical Dissection of the LONDON, Apr. 18 .-- The sensation pro-

duced by the publication of the Parnell letter has been so great that the specially large edition issued to meet the expected demand proved insufficient. The Times exposed special bulletins calling attention to the letter and sent extra supplies to the rallway news agents and to the book stalls In an interview to day Mr. Clancey, Par-

In an interview to day Mr. Clancey, Parnellite member for Dublin county, branded
the fetter as an infamous concection and
declared that it bears internal evidence of
forgery. He said also that suspicion was
already directed against a certian person
as the forger.

An Irish member of parliament departed
for Dublin this morning to compare the
handwriting in the letter attributed to Mr.
Parnell with that of the person suspected.
The Parnellites all declare the letter an infamous concection and a deliberate inven-The Parnellites all declare the letter an infamous concoction and a deliberate invention to publicly slander the leader of the
home rule party. They say that even on
the low ground of expediency Mr. Parnell
would be the last man in the world to write
a letter containing such damning admissions. They contend, therefore, that all the
reason in the case proves the letter to be a
forgery on the face of it, pointing for proof
to the contents of the document, especially
the writer's warning the person to whom the
letter purported to be written not to disclose
the address, while no address is given.
The fact that the signature is the only part
of the letter in Mr. Parnell's writing is
by itself, the home rulers argue, a
proof that the whole thing is a fraud, as,
according to them, while it would be difficult to obtain enough specimens of Mr.
Parnell's handwriting to enable a forger to
imitate it to the extent necessary to suc-

according to them, while it would be difficult to obtain enough specimens of Mr. Parnell's handwriting to enable a forger to initiate it to the extent necessary to successfully palm off a whole letter as his, it is not at all difficult to obtain his signature. \$\mathbb{O}\$. Parnell will categorically deny that he wrote the letter. Mr. Parnell will make this denial in the house of commons. The editor of the Times will be summoned to the Lar of the house of commons to explain the suthership of the letter.

The Globe, commenting on the letter, says: "Until the horrible accusation that Mr. Parnell wrote the letter is proved we stall discredit it."

The FlatMail Gazette says: "Until the authenticity of the letter shail be absolutely proved, there will be no need to discuss its contents."

The St. James Gazette says: "The letter is so grave a document that it will not do to regard it as genuine until Mr. Parnell shall be heard from concerning it."

In an interview Parnell says that, although some letters in the signature resemble his autograph, a close comparison shows it to be a forgery. His signature relaway slopes downward, while the forgery is upward. The period which he always places after the S. is also omitted in the forgery. The "p" in Parnell and "C" in Churles are also different from anything he ever wrote. The "S." and "P" are the only letters approaching the genuine signature. The "a" in Charles was evidently written after the pen had been taken off the paper, while in the original the signature is continuous. He declared the forgery to be the work of a person who writes a flowing hand, while he (Parnell) always writes a cramped hand. He asserted that the letter and signature we impudent forgeries. He is undecided whether to prosecute the Time or not.

THE PIRES ON PARNELL'S DENIAL.

Losdon, Apr. 19.—The Standard says

THE PRESS ON PARNELL'S DENIAL. THE PHESS ON PARSELL'S DENIAL.

LOSDON, Apr. 19.—The Standard says that Mr. Parnell could do no less than repudlate the letter published in the Times as an andacious forgery, and it now remains for the Times to prove its authenticity.

The Times says: "We pay no attention whatever to Mr. Parnell's big words. If he proceeds against us we shall apply the only test by which the truth can be brought plainly before the world. We are quite prepared to meet him."

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMISSION They Will Meet in This City to Map

Out a Plan. CHICAGO, Apr. 18.-The Hon, David T. Littler, of Springfield, one of the members of the newly appointed commission to in-vestigate the affairs of the Pacific railroads, was in the city yesterday. "When does your commission expect to begin its investigation?"

vestigation?"

"I hardly know yet. Tuesday I expect to meet Messrs. Pattiago and Anderson, the other members of the commission, in Washington, when we will call on the President and map out a plan of action?"

Mr. Littler thinks the commission will find it necessary to ask Congress for an extension of time for the investigation beyond December. beyond December.

BOSTON BANKERS' BANQUET.

comptroller Tranholm and Other Officials Present as Guests. BOSTON, April 18,-The Bank Officers association of Boston held its annual dinner at the Parker House this afternoon and evening, and entertained as guests Comptroller Trenholm, Bank Examiner Magruder, Assistant United States Treas-urer Aldrich, Gov. Ames, the Rev. Phillips Brooks, and Prof. Wm. Everett, all of

whom made interesting speeches. DRIVEN TO IT BY THREATS. Fears of the Knights of Labor Driv

a Man to Suicide. New York, Apr. 18 .- Eugene Councr ne of Hanan's employes, who refused to obey the order of the Knights of Labor, cut his throat this morning. He and his wife were threatened by the knights, and this preying on his mind impelled him to

ABANDONS THE RULE.

The Obnoxious Canadian Baggage Law to be Abrogated. OTTAWA, ONT., Apr. 18.-The minister of

tistoms has decided to abandon the obnoxous regulations relative to passengers' beggage from the United States. It will still remain in force and apply to baggage of ocean steamship passengers.

SNOW IN PENNSYLVANIA. The Heaviest April Storm Know

Since April 21, 1857. WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Apr. 18,--A severe snow storm has prevailed here all day and the snow is a foot in depth. It is the heaviest storm for this season since Apr. 21,

Curcaso, Apr. 18,-W. M. Irwin was shot and

killed in a dime museum by Charies Plant, a cowboy, last night. Flant said that the re-volver had been passed around the audicoce for examination, and he thinks some one mus-have stipped a cartridge into it. It exploded while he was explaining its action. Missing Body Found. CHICAGO, Apr. 18 .- The body of Frederic Wirth, who mysteriously disappeared a month ago, was found in the river near the butcher

shop in which he was employed. The man arrested on suspicion of murdering him has been released. The Canadian Parliament. OTTAWA, ONT., Apr. 18.—The Canadian par-sment organized to-day. Bills in favor of

manhood suffrage and prohibiting Chinese immigration were introduced. The not debt of the Dominion is \$225,865,831. Justice Woods Improved in Health. Los Angeles, Cal., Apr. 18,-Justice W. B. Voods, of the United States Supreme Court who came here for his health several months ago, left for the east to-day considerably im-

The Bridge Jumper Arrested. New York, Apr. 18.—Larry Donovan, the ridge jumper, was arrested at the bridge en-rance to day, it having been reported that be was to repeat the experiment for a large sum MEETING GLADSTONE.

MRS. EMMONS TELLS OF HER TALK

He Watched Her Case With Interest-She Receives an Offer to Read in Public-Thinks of Becoming an Actrees and Play Boy Characters.

Mrs. Weiths A. Emmons has been lying quite ill at Willard's Hotel during the past four days from a severe cold. Her room is on the fourth floor and faces on the avenue. Last evening she was seen by a reporter for the REPUBLICAN. She related the circumstances of her ejection from the Viaduct Hotel at Relay and said, with considerable

feeling:
"I wonder whether he got one or two thousand dollars from the professor for the treatment he gave me," referring to the manager of the hotel.
"You do not suppose Prof. Emmons in-

manager of the hotel.

"You do not suppose Prof. Emmons inspired his action?" queried the reporter.

"Yes, I know that my brutal treatment there was caused by him," she replied.

The reference to her husband suggested a question whether she intended sucing for divorce from Mr. Emmons.

"On what grounds could I do that?" she asked.

"There were some very compromising letters written by Mr. Emmons."

"But I condoned the fault, and that prevents me from making a case on it. On the other hand, Mr. Emmons says he intends gettling a divorce from me, as I said on the witness stand that I would no longer live with him as his wife. You see on that he claims descriton, but he will have to wait two years before he can take any action, and in the meantime"—

"What will happen?"

"Mr. Emmons will be out of the geological survey before the end of a year. It is his position and money that gives him the power over me. His position will slip away from him." She seemed confident that the professor's stay in the survey would not last long.

Mrs. Emmons had received the representative of the press in her room, sitting up in bed, being clad in a dressing robe. While she conversed she would occasionally be interrupted by a coughing spell, and would lean her head back on the pillow in an exhausted manner. She evidently had business on hand, as messenger and

and would lean her head back on the pillow in an exhausted manner. She evidently had business on hand, as messenger and bell boys were kept going in executing her will. She handled a cigarette, occasionally lighting it, taking a puff and then allowing it to become extinguished.

"You smoke very slowly," remarked the seribe. "How many cigarettes do you use during a day!"

"About three," she replied, and the fact that during an hour and a half about half a cigarette only had been consumed verified the assertion.

"What is the largest number of cigarettes you have ever smoked in one day!" she

the assertion.

"What is the largest number of cigarettes you have ever smoked in one day?" always asked.

"I have never smoked over five, and that is the basis of the great stories that have been circulated about my habit." Have you thought lately of going on the stage?" was the next question.

"Very decidedly yes," she repiled. "I will tell you the first one that I have had an offer from is Mr. Lloyd, of Boston, to read for \$50 a night, with a guarantee for one year's engagement. I am thinking over this, and will either take some such engagement or go on the stage."

"What parts would you choose in which to appear behind the foottights?"

"I would take boy characters. I would particularly like to appear in 'The Twelfth Night.' I can fence beautifully, and would like to fight a duel on the stage. Then, I should like 'Najedza,' the play Barrymore wrote for Modjesks."

"Haveyon thought of writing a play?"

"Why, I am doing that now," she answered laughingly. "I will introduce some scenes from the Blooming alse asylum while I was there. I intend calling the doctors and attendants by the names of animals. A little princess, which will be my part, will, by some accident, get into the den of wild animals and is protected by different planets—as Jupiter, Satura, Mars, I am going to work it up into the style of a fairy tale. You see the planets do protect us to a certain extent. We coulind't get along without the sun, and it wouldn't be

I am going to work it up into the style of a fairy tale. You see the planets do protect us to a certain extent. We couldn't get along without the sun, and it wouldn't get along the sun and the sun and it wouldn't get along the said, laughingly. "Dr. Brown will be very pleasant if we didn't have the moon." she said, laughingly. "Dr. Brown will be represented by a shark or some sea monster. My attendant there will be a dragon. Dr. Nichols I will have represented by Neptune: that will be good for him I don't want to make him out too bad. Dr. Climer will be Mars, because he was strong enough to get me out."

"What will Mr. Emmons be ?!"

"The devil. I will represent him by an ordinary Mephistopheles. He will be setting the animals on the little princess."

"By the way, there was an incident of my last visit to London I have never told any one yet. While I was there Lady Frances Gordon invited me to breakfast, and when I went I was seated at her right hand and opposite me was an old geatleman whose conversation I soon found to be very intelligent and interesting. They do not introduce there, as here, and I did not learn his name. The second day after that according to the custom I called on my hostess, and while waiting to be shown in to her I engaged in conversation with the gentleman who sat opposite me at the breakfast and who was making his call as I was. He spoke of Gladstone and criticised him; said he did not think his political moves were wise, and in other remarks showed he was not an admirer of the great moves were wise, and in other remarks showed he was not an admirer of the great

premier.
"'Now,' said 1, there are some thing-"Now,' said I, 'there are some things and people you musn't speak against; 'they are the English church, the queen, Gladstone, and the American flag.' I saw a merry twinkle in his eye, but he said nothing. I further said I did not know enough about English polities to say whether Gladstone was right always or not, but I didn't want to hear a word urcomplimentary to him. We parted, and several days after that I received a caller at my hotel, and when the person was shown in there was the same old gentleman whom I had twice met. When I saw his card and knew it was Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone I laughed, for I should have recognized him from his pletures which I had seen. His call lasted four hours, and during that time we kept up an animated seen. His call lasted four hours, and during that time we kept up an animated conversation. He said he had read reports of my trial, and thought I had done an immense good for the women of America. They had had a somewhat similar case in England very lately, and he said he thought I had maintained a good position during the course of the testimony. He spoke of my going on the stage, and said ha hosed I would be very careful to keep a dignified position. Our talk was all very pleasant."

NO OFFICIAL ACTION.

"Tribune" Circular. Madison, Wis., Apr. 18 .- Commander -Chief Fairchild, of the G. A. R., has de cided to take no official action on the Nev York Tribene's circular asking the posts to send their opinions of President Cleveland's vetoes of pension bills.

A Disabled Rich mond Steamer

PHILADELPHIA, Apr. 18 -The steamer Asland, from Richmond, broke her shall on the 12th Instant, when seven miles below itles mond. She was towed here by the steam Pioneer from Norfolk. He Was a Democrat. Sr. Louis, Apr. 18.—Patrick J. Lawls, the deputy recorder of voters, who was convicted

of election frauds, was to day sentenced to two years in the pentilentiary. Riotous Strikers. New York, Apr. 18.—Men at Covert's lumber yards, who struck to day, created a small-incd riot, and were driven away by the po-

Welcome Bains in Texas. Galveston, Texas., Apr. 18.—Heavy ratus fell all day vesterday, effectually breaking the drought in the cause country. THE TONGA TROUBLES.

from Sydney, N. S. W., per steamer Mari-

The Wesleyan Mission College Attacked and Its Occupants Brutally Treated. BAN FRANCISCO, Apr. 18. - Advices received

posa, give the latest particulars regarding the attempted assassination of Premier Baker, of the Tonga Islands, by converted Wesleyan natives. The correspondent of the Sydney Herald at Sava, Fiji Islands, writes, under date of Feb. 17, that Mr. Baker believed that an organized attempt to kill him and overturn the government was to be made by the Wesleyans. He sent for soldiers, and a large number of indiscriminate arrests were made. Mr. Baker put the prisoners through a form of trial, condemned them to death, and the sentences were executed the same night. Before the sentences were carried out the acting Brittsh vice consul, W. E. Giles, used the utmost exertion to prevent the executions. Things were growing quieter when the newly appointed vice consul, B. Leefe, arrived at Tonga, and after an inquiry decided that he had no power to interfere. The storm again burst forth with redoubled fury. The Wesleyan Mission College was invaded by an armed mob. Wesleyans were brutally beaten and their bouses wrecked. Mr. Leefe was again appealed to, but again refused to interfere. Among the earliest persons strested and condemned to death was an ordained Wesleyan minister, David Finar, a man of the highest position and repute. Many persons were under arrest, and six executions were to take place the day after the departure of the steamer which brought the above tews to Sava, and thirty more the day following. The French and Germans have sent for men-of-war, and urgent representations have been made to the governor of the Fiji Islands to interfere and depose either Mr. Baker or Mr. Moulton, a Wesleyan missionary.

A special to the Sydney Herald from Auckland, New Zealand, says: "Further news from Tonga states that Wesleyans are being mercilessly plundered and maltreated by the king's soldiers. The premier does not anticipate any difficulty about French meterference in Tonga, and is of the option that German jealousy would be aroused by the appearance of the French so close to Samoa." posa, give the latest particulars regarding the attempted assassination of Premier

THE PAN HANDLE ROBBERS. several Held for Trial After a Preliminary Examination, PITTSBURG, Apr. 18 .- In Deputy Mayor Crupp's office was to-day commenced the oreliminary hearing of the Pan Handle obbers. The first case was that of ex-Conductor Armstrong. The evidence of-fered was a value of Armstrong's filled with stolen goods. Deputy Mayor Crapp disallowed a motion for release and held the prisoner in \$300. Others then waited examination and the balance had their cases adjourned until Wednesday.

HOBOKEN'S DEPALCATION.

The Water Register Gets Away With a Large Amount. HOBOKEN, N. J., Apr. 18 .- The pecula tions of Water Register Murphy amount to much more than was first expected. One item in his annual report showed that \$20,-

794.98 was deposited in bank, while, in fact,

but \$2,794.98 was on deposit. The commis-sioners certified to the correctness of Mur-phy's report and legal proceedings will be instituted against them for criminal negligence. Grew Out of An Invitation to the President. New Haven, Conn., Apr. 18.—Gen. George H. Ford has brought an action for libel against the Union, of this city, for its alleged libelous

publications concerning him in the matter of the invitation to the President and Mrs. Cleveland to attend the dedication of the sol-liers' monument. Damages are laid at Building Trades Council. Chicago, Apr. 18,-The building trades outcil perfected its meeting yesterday, all the building trades being represented. The most interesting rule adopted is as follows: "On demand of a union recresented a general strike shall be ordered to relistate a member

The Socialists in Control. Chicago, Apr. 18.—The conservative mem-ters of the United Labor party have turned

ver the entire organization to the socialists, bey hope thus to bring the organization into isrepute and destroy its judicence. Box Factory Destroyed. WHEELISO, W. VA., Apr. 18.—Hall & Stal-mker's box and bung factory was destroyed

y fire this morning, loss \$20,000. The origin supposed to be incendiary. Twenty Years for Wife Murder. EXETER, N. H., Apr. 18,—Patrick Blute, who tilled his wife. Dec. 5, by throwing her down tairs, was to-day sentenced to twenty years in he penlications.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Apr. 18.-A fire at Craigville to-day destroyed the freight depot, a box car, and a dwelling adjoining the depot. Loss \$10,000.

Secretary Hayes Dead.
Bostos, Mass., Apr. 18.—John D. Hayes, ecretary of the National Wool Manufacturers seciation, died to-day, aged 75 years. Carpenters Return to Work.

Chicaco, Apr. 18.—Three thousand striking arpenters returned to work to-day on a basis of eight hours and 35 cents per hour. Sudden Death of a Wine Merchant. S.S. FRANCISCO, Apr. 18,—Charles Kohler, of other & Frohling, wine dealers, died aut-only of an oplexy last evening.

Six Buildings Burned. CANTON, Tit., Apr. 18.-Six buildings in the enter of the village were destroyed by fire esterday. Loss, \$150,000, Broom Factory Destroyed.

New Oblians, Apr. 18 — Morris & Vande-riti's broom factory was destroyed by fire last wening. Loss, \$10,000. Voluntarity Increased Wages. BELVIDERE, N. J., Apr. 18.—The Belvidere for mines have voluntarily increased wages 0 per cent.

PERSONALITIES. Hon. FREDERICK DOUGLASS is now in Naples. EX-UNITED STATES TREASURER JORDAN IS IN MES AND MR. C. E. WHITMORE, of Boston,

A LETTER from ex-Secretary Mauning states

are staying at the Ebbitt House.

that he is greatly improved in health, THE Chinese minister and suite left yesterlay for New York, on route for Spain. RUFUS MAGES, United States minister to sweden, has started for his post of duty, Naw carpets have been ordered for the east oom and blue pariors of the white house THE condition of Chief Clerk James H. Marr.

LEON E. DESSEE, a draughtsman of the ordnance bureau, Navy Department, has resigued to engage in private business, MANAGER A. M. PAINER and the members of the Madison Square Thester Company, playing "Jim, the Penman," called on the President yesterday afternoon, and afterward visited the various departments.

of the Postmaster General's office, does not ap-

COL, SAMC, REID left Washington vestorday to spend several weeks upon the Pacific coast, We hope Col. Roid will receive a warm wel-come from the people of the golden state. He teserves it, as all his Washington friends will citizen they may soon expect a delegation of Washingtonians in search of the gailant colonel, as Washington will not surrender him

HONORING HIS MEMORY.

JUDGES AND LAWYERS PRAISE THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Head of the Court for Over a Quarter of a Century-Eloquent Tribute Pald the Great Jurist by Justice Hagner -Courts Closed Until Wednesday.

There was an unit all gathering of atorneys at the court house yesterday morning, and all of them seemed desirous of participating actively, or by their presence in any meeting that might take place in connection with the death of Chief Justice Cartter. As it had been decided to hold a meeting of the bar to-day, it was decided to do nothing beyond adjourning the courts. The circuit court, Justice Cox presiding, was the first to meet, and Col. Enoch Totten made the announcement. In the criminal court Justice Montgomery presided for

inal court Justice Montgomery presided for the first time. District Attorney Worthington, in a few words, referred to the death of the chief justice.

In the equity court, which is being held by Justice Merrick, there was no formal announcement, and some of the attorneys commented upon the manner is which the court was closed. It is honor said that in the condition in which they found themselves the court would adjourn until Wednesday, and the court in general term and the Bar Association would make such arrangements as they deemed best.

It was about 10:30 o'clock when the justices, including Justice Montgomery, came upon the bench in the court in banc. District Attorney Worthington, addressing the court, said:

MAY ITPLEASE YOUR HONDRE: I have been

District Attorney Worthington, addressing the court, said:

May IT PLEASE YOUR HONORS: I have been requested by my brethren of the bar to make bere this morning the formal announcement of an event which is not unknown to any member of the bench or bar here present. The vacant chair in your midst remains us all of what has happened since the last sitting of this court. The chief justice—it man who has been at the head of this court for a quarter of a century—has given up his lease of life, and, sithough he died as full of years as he way of honor, and although his long sickness had admonished us that the event which was as found a strive was about to happen. It is hard, 1 think, for any of us to realize that we shall see in this room his kind face and hear in this place his udicial stiture noes no myes. It is faiting, not only because he was at the head of this judicial family that is here assembled that we should pay some fitting tribute to his memory, but because he was a man of eminence in days gone by in the maistor—in days when the fale and destiny of the people who inhabit this great country were involved. David K. Cartter had much to say with the measures and with the countries which prevailed in its final salvation. I understand that there will be to morrow a more litting time at which to pay at length the nomage that is due to the man whe has gone foun among us, and defer to that time any further counts is in regard to him and to his memory. I would suggest that the court now take fitting action in regard to his death and his burial.

Judge Hagner in replying said:

action in regard to nis death and his burial.

Judge Hagner in replying said:

The announcement just made was not unexpected, for we have all known for months that the hand of death was upon the chief justice. His buoyant disposition and force of will contended long with the painful disease, and doubtless postrooned the inevitable day beyond the period when a feebler nature would have yielded to the inextrable decree.

The death of a chief justice of this court could not, under any circumstances, he otherwise than a solemn and affecting event to us all. But in this case it possesses a peculiar impressiveness from the fact that Chief Justice Cartter had been its presiding officer from its cetablishment, now nearly a quarter of a contury since. He was its oldest inember at the time of its organization. He remained on the bonch longer than either of his original associates, and when he died he had almost actained the four score years, to which so few are strong enough to come; his strength had not yet become labor and sorrow, for, except from failing health during the last year, his eye had not become dimmed nor his natural force abated.

1 became eequainted with Chief Justice Cartter eight years ago, when I took my place on this bench. He had than nearly attained his 67th year, and naturally passed his prime. But I saw enough of him during our association to give ample assurance that the traditions of his former ability were well founded. He was accustomed to say of himself that he had not been a profound student of the law, and he never was deeply trained in the learning of the books. But he possessed a mind of greet breath and vigor and of rare souteness, with the faculty of perceiving with rapidity and clearness those points in a cause which he causidered decisive of the real question himself and his faith when a population to make a general thing, was confined to his animated discussions with commed during the argument and with his bretchin in the cansulation room. He seemed to have mistered the general prine

The general principles of correct legal judgment, and his natural power of passwing cambied him to apply them to the questions involved asby a species of intuition.

His opinions, which were always promounced extemporareously, were conched in language occuliarly characteristic of the qualifies of his mind and disposition. Original in style, frequently characteristic of the qualifies of his mind and disposition. Original in style frequently contentious and epigramatic, always striking, sometimes abounding in quality humor, there was rarely askent from his deliverances some sentence or expression that would fix itself upon the attentions and be carried away in the memory of those who listened, and whatever he said was delivered in a voice and with a momer so animated and impressive that communicated an interest to discussions that might otherwise have been duit and unsattractive.

Nature had bestowed upon him a massive frame and a striking physiognomy, a highly expressive countenance, and an aspect intelligent and atmost leonine in its strength.

It is with Chief Justice Cartter in his sphere as a member of this court that we may appropriately speak here. There were other relations in which, as a public man, the country at large knew him well. As a "lawyer long in dill practice; as a legislator in the halis of Congress; as holding a high diolomatic position, and as the associate of promuent men in irring time, he filled a conspicuous place in the history of his time.

He will be long remembered in this community, where he lived as long, and especially by the members of the bar why knew him so well and could best appectate a bis mantal endowments and his great natural giffs.

Of the five justices who were here eight years ago, two have left this bench by voluntary retirement, and three have yielded to tassummons of desto, so that as the only me above the court of that day I find myssic called up n. in behalf of the court, to respon to the impressive comment by the district attorney, that reminds us we may never mo

gain the face our venerable and distinguished collesgine.

In bobalf of my colleagues I express our sympathy with the sentiment to elequently attered in our hearing, and we direct that the portrait of the chief justice that looks mon in tom these walls—how injerted a representation of him as he was to his best estatos—be draped in monring, and that this court stand adjourned until Wednesday room, after the celebration of the funeral ceremonics of the deceased.

At 12 o'clock to day the members of the bar will meet and take action in regard to the chief justice's death. The funeral services have all been perfected and the programme will be carried out as stated in yesterday's Rerunticax. The remains will be taken to Cleveland by an evening train, and there quietly interred.

SHOT IN THE CHIN.

Result of a Quarral Between Two Men

in a Saloon. Edward S. Hall, a white man, aged 27 years, a saloon keeper at the corner of Sixth and K street southwest, shot a colored man named John Thornton at 9:30 o'clock last night. Thornton, it appears, went into Hall's saloon and became very disorderly. He was ordered to leave the place or he would be put out. Thornton grew angry at the threat, it is claimed drew a rasor and defied Hall to put him out. He was accommodated, then returned, and made an attack on Hall, who, in self-derinee, shot him in the chin, the hall shattering the bone and lodging in the throat. Both parties were put under arrest by Officers Block and Constantine. The wounded man was attended by Drs. Winter and Crook and subsequently sent to Freedman's Hospital. colored man named John Thornton at 9:30

For District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, and eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair weather, winds shifting to northwesterly, nearly stationary temperature except in southern Vaginia slightly colder. Thermometric readings—7 a. m., 42.0°; 3 p.

m., 40.0°; 11 p. m., 41.0°; mean temperature, 47.0°; maximum, 47.0°; minimum, 41.0°; mean relative humidity, 56.0°; total precipitation,